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THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, LLP  
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EXAMINER
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PHUONG, DAI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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09/16/2009

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/663,034	PARK ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	DAI A. PHUONG	2617	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 19-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 19-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 June 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/15/2009 has been entered.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on 06/15/2009 has been considered by the examiner.

### ***Response to Argument***

3. Applicant's arguments, filed 06/15/2009, with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Claims 1-18 have been canceled. Claims 19-38 are pending.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 19-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Specifically, claims 19, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. Supreme Court precedent and recent Federal Circuit decisions indicate that a statutory "process" under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to

another statutory category (such as a particular apparatus), or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. While the instant claim recites a series of steps or acts to be performed, the claim neither transforms underlying subject matter nor is positively tied to another statutory category that accomplished the claimed method steps, and therefore does not qualify as a statutory process.

For example, claims 19 recites “determine whether...” step, claim 22 recites “upon receiving an SMS message...” step and claim 23 recites “if a schedule message transmission input...” steps which do not meet the 101 requirement because there is no machine explicitly recited to perform the steps. In other words, it would be reasonably interpreted as a series of steps completely performed mentally, verbally, and/or without a machine.

Therefore, dependent claims 20-21, 24-38 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101, because they are dependent direct or directly on claims 19, 22 and 23.

### ***Claim Objections***

5. Claims 20, 22, 24, 26, 29-32 and 36-37 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claim 20, line 2 recites “the converted SMS message”. It should be corrected as - - a converted SMS message - -.

Regarding claim 22, line 6 recites “a scheduled-recordable SMS message”. It should be corrected as - - the scheduled-recordable SMS message - -.

Regarding claim 24, line 2 recites “an SMS service”. It should be corrected as - - an SMS message service - -.

Regarding claim 26, line 3 recites “a scheduled transmission input” and line 5 recites “the scheduled transmission input”. It should be corrected as --the schedule message transmission input-- and --the schedule message transmission input-- respectively.

Regarding claim 29, line 3 recites “a scheduled transmission input” and line 6 recites “the scheduled transmission input”. It should be corrected as --the schedule message transmission input-- and --the schedule message transmission input-- respectively.

Regarding claim 30, line 2 recites “a data format of the SMS message” and “a data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message”. It should be corrected as --the data format of the SMS message -- and --the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message --.

Regarding claim 31, line 3 recites “an SMS message”. It should be corrected as - - the SMS message - -.

Regarding claim 32, line 3 recites “an SMS message” and line 5 recites “a schedule”. It should be corrected as - - the SMS message - - and --the schedule--.

Regarding claim 36, line 2 recites “an external”. It should be corrected as --the external--

Regarding claim 37, line 3 recites “the number”. It should be corrected as --a number--.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 22 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wells et al. (U.S. 6078820).

Regarding claim 22, Wells et al. disclose a schedule recording method in a mobile terminal having a short message service (SMS) message reception function 16 and a schedule function (controller) (fig. 1, Abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

upon receiving an SMS message, determining whether the received SMS message is a common SMS message (see fig. 4, Block C, common/normal SMS message) or a schedule-recordable SMS message (fig. 4, Col. 15, lines 13-36. Wells et al. disclose at Block A the mobile station 10 receives a SMS message. At Block B the mobile station 10 determines if the SMS message is in a first transfer format (common or normal SMS message) or a second transfer format. That is, it is determined if the SMS message is in a non-DESC format (common or normal SMS message) or the DESC format (as described above). If not in the DESC format, control passes to Block C to perform **conventional SMS processing**". Note: Claim 22 requires a determination step, in which it determines whether the SMS message is the common SMS message or the SMS message is a schedule-recordable SMS message. This claim also includes a conditional statement, in which if one set of criteria is met, then the certain steps or functions are performed while another set of criteria is met, then a different steps or functions are performed. In other words, once the system determines that the SMS message is the common/normal SMS message (see fig. 4, Block C), then the following steps or functions related to the common SMS message are performed. Nonetheless, the steps/functions related to the schedule-recordable SMS message is, however, ignored, because the conditional statement is not met. In view of the teachings of the cited reference, Wells et al. (U.S. 6078820), the cited reference firstly

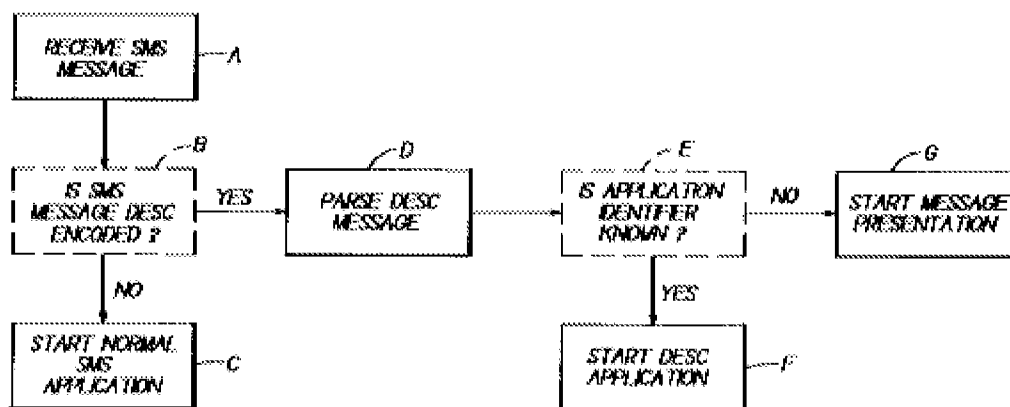
Art Unit: 2617

teaches or suggests the step of determining whether the SMS message is a common/normal SMS message or another type of SMS message at step B (Block B). Then, once the system determined that the SMS message is the common SMS message, then it executes normally without involving to perform any other functions related to the another type of SMS message. Hence, the teaching of this reference, Wells et al. (U.S. 6078820), meets the conditional statement and the requirements recited in claim);

if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable SMS message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and

if the schedule recording key is input, converting a data format of the received SMS message into a format recordable in a scheduler, and recording the converted data in the scheduler.

 **FIG. 4**



Regarding claim 33, Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 22. Further, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises the steps of: an analyzing a schedule contents, an alert mode, and an alert time by consulting data of a data field of the received SMS message; and recording the analyzed schedule contents, alert mode and alert time in the scheduler (Col. 16, lines 10-25. As mentioned above, once the system determined that the SMS message is the common SMS message, then it executes normally without involving to perform any other functions related to the another type of SMS message. Nonetheless, the steps/functions related to the schedule-recordable SMS message is, however, ignored, because the conditional statement is not met).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 19-21, 23-32, 34-35 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Discolo et al. (Pub. No.: 20010054072) in view of Well et al. (U.S. 6078820).

Regarding claim 19, Discolo et al. disclose a schedule transmission method in a mobile terminal 3 (fig. 1, mobile device) having a message function 140 (fig. 6, E-mail) and a schedule function 142 (fig. 6 SCHED) ([0106] to [0111]), the method comprising the steps of:

determining whether a schedule transmission input for transmitting a schedule recorded (meeting request) in the mobile terminal 3 (fig. 1, mobile device 3) to another mobile terminal (fig. 1, mobile device 10 and desktop 13) is selected by a user ([0106] to [0109]. Especially, Discolo et al. disclose in paragraph 109 “The receipt of the meeting request information from the user, and the creation of a meeting object representative of the meeting and an electronic mail meeting request object are indicated by blocks 162 and 164 in FIG. 7”); and

if the schedule transmission input is selected ([0109]. Discolo et al. disclose “The receipt of the meeting request information from the user”), converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable message for recording in a scheduler and transmitting the schedule-recordable message to said another mobile terminal (mobile device 10 and desktop computer 13) (fig. 6, [0111]. Discolo et al. disclose “Because the electronic mail meeting request object must be transmitted to another device, scheduling application 142 calls methods in API 146 which manipulate electronic mail program 140 to retrieve a fully qualified electronic mail address for all of the potential attendees who are to receive the meeting request. In one preferred embodiment, scheduling application 142 obtains the fully qualified address directly from an address book”).

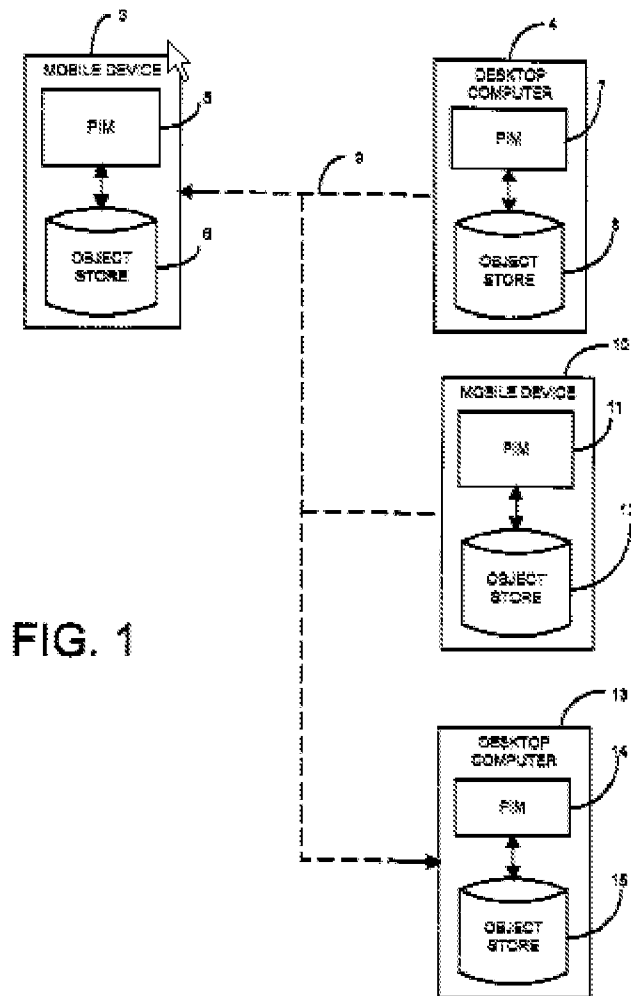


FIG. 1

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable **SMS message**.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose "The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS

message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40”).)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a scheduled SMS message.

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step comprises the step of repeatedly transmitting the converted message to a plurality of other mobile terminals in transmitting the schedule-recordable message to the other mobile terminals ([0010]. Discolo et al. disclose “For example, the user interface typically allows the user to pick a date and time (and often a place) on which the meeting is to be held. The user interface also typically allows the user to select a group of attendees that the user wishes to attend the meeting”).

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the converted SMS message.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the converted SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40”).)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the converted SMS message, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to send directly to the server and provide a discreet way of communication.

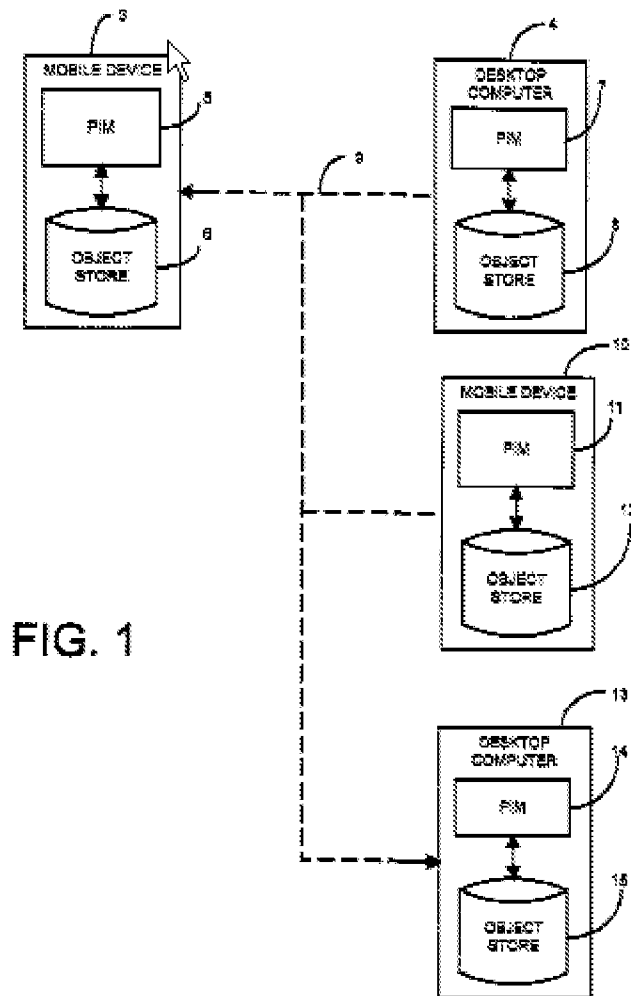
Regarding claim 21, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing whether a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message or a schedule-recordable SMS message ([0013]).

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a schedule SMS.

Regarding claim 23, Wells et al. disclose a schedule transmission (meeting request) method in a mobile terminal (mobile device 3) (fig. 1, [0106]), comprising the steps of:

if a schedule message transmission input for schedule recording to other mobile terminals (mobile device 10) is selected by a user (Discolo et al. disclose in paragraph 109 “The receipt of the meeting request information from the user, and the creation of a meeting object representative of the meeting and an electronic mail meeting request object are indicated by blocks 162 and 164 in FIG. 7.”), transmitting the schedule message to the other mobile terminals (fig. 6, [0111]. Discolo et al. disclose “Because the electronic mail meeting request object must be transmitted to another device, scheduling application 142 calls methods in API 146 which manipulate electronic mail program 140 to retrieve a fully qualified electronic mail address for all of the potential attendees who are to receive the meeting request”).



However, Discolo et al. do not disclose upon receiving the schedule message, recording schedule information of the received schedule message as a schedule if a schedule recording input is selected by the user.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose upon receiving the schedule message, recording schedule information of the received schedule message as a schedule if a schedule recording input is selected by the user (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose “At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One

suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including upon receiving the schedule message, recording schedule information of the received schedule message as a schedule if a schedule recording input is selected by the user, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to inform the user future events.

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an SMS service.

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an SMS service (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an SMS service, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is

a schedule SMS. In addition, the SMS message is more discreet than a phone conversation, making it the ideal form for communicating.

Regarding claim 25, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Furthermore, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an E-mail over the internet ([0106] to [0111]).

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step (a) comprises the steps of: determining whether a schedule transmission input for transmitting a schedule recorded in the mobile terminal to the other mobile terminals is selected by the user ([0109]. Discolo et al. disclose “The receipt of the meeting request information from the user, and the creation of a meeting object representative of the meeting and an electronic mail meeting request object”); and if the schedule transmission input is selected, converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable message, and transmitting the schedule-recordable message to the other mobile terminals ([0111]).

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message.

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose "The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a scheduled SMS message.

Regarding claim 27, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitation in claim 26. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises an identifier for distinguishing whether a corresponding message is a common SMS message or a schedule-recordable SMS message.

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises an identifier for distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises an identifier for distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a scheduled SMS.

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 26. Further, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule includes at least one or two or more tags indicating a schedule subject, a date, a time, contents, a schedule lasting time, a phone number of the other party ([0010] and [0106]).

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the MSM message or the data format of the SMS message.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule (col. 15, lines 59-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to direct SMS message to the server and a discrete way of communicating.

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25. Further, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step (a) comprises the steps of: determining whether a schedule transmission input for transmitting an message containing schedule information and alert information to another mobile terminal is selected by the user; and if the schedule transmission input is selected, converting a data format of the message into a data format of a schedule-recordable email

message, and transmitting the schedule-recordable email message to said another mobile terminal ([0010] and [0106] to [0111]).

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose an SMS message and converting a data format of the SMS message into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message.

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose an SMS message and converting a data format of the SMS message into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including an SMS message and converting a data format of the SMS message into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a scheduled SMS.

Regarding claim 30, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25. Further, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of converting a data format of the message into a data format of the schedule-recordable message comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter ID (identifier), a subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert time\_year, an alert time\_month, an alert time\_date, an alert time\_hours, an alert time\_minutes, and an alert time\_seconds according to a corresponding schedule ([0135] to [0136]), so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be

able to record the message as a schedule ([0010], [0111] and [0135] to [0136]. Discolo et al. disclose "This meeting shall take place on the third Monday of each month at 10:00 a.m. beginning Jan. 1, 2000, and ending Mar. 20, 2001." Note: The message should include a called party ID, year, month, date, hour, minute and second based upon meeting request input).

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose converting a data format of the SMS message into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message.

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose converting a data format of the SMS message into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40".)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including converting a data format of the SMS message into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a scheduled SMS message.

Regarding claim 31, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, converting a data format of the received SMS

message into a format of a data recordable in a scheduler and recording the converted data in the scheduler.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, converting a data format of the received SMS message into a format of a data recordable in a scheduler and recording the converted data in the scheduler (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose “At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, converting a data format of the received SMS message into a format of a data recordable in a scheduler and recording the converted data in the scheduler, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to inform the user all future events.

Regarding claim 32, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission

method wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, recording a schedule including alert information of the received SMS message.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, recording a schedule including alert information of the received SMS message (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose “At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, recording a schedule including alert information of the received SMS message, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to inform the user all future events.

Regarding claim 34, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 32. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission

method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises the steps of: checking the schedule by analyzing a preset tagged text for schedule recording in the received SMS message; and recording the checked schedule.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises the steps of: checking the schedule by analyzing a preset tagged text for schedule recording in the received SMS message (col. 15, lines 13-36); and recording the checked schedule (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose “At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises the steps of: checking the schedule by analyzing a preset tagged text for schedule recording in the received SMS message; and recording the checked schedule, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to inform the user all future events.

Regarding claim 35, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission further comprising the step of recording the received schedule message in a scheduler and then

displaying the recorded schedule on an external window if an input for displaying the recorded schedule on the external window is selected by the user.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission further comprising the step of recording the received schedule message in a scheduler and then displaying the recorded schedule on an external window if an input for displaying the recorded schedule on the external window (display) is selected by the user (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose “At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission further comprising the step of recording the received schedule message in a scheduler and then displaying the recorded schedule on an external window if an input for displaying the recorded schedule on the external window is selected by the user, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to alert the user all future events.

Regarding claim 37, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Further, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter identifying the number of recipients to which the schedule is to be transmitted ([0010] and [0106] to [0111]).

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the data format of the SMS message.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40".)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to direct SMS message to the server and provide a discrete way of communicating.

10. Claims 36 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Discolo et al. (Pub. No.: 20010054072) in view of Wells et al. (U.S. 6078820) and further in view of Cronin (Pub. No.: 20030100336).

Regarding claim 36, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. However, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step of displaying the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, displaying a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding displaying the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. the schedule transmission wherein the step of displaying the recorded schedule on an external window (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose “At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the step of displaying the recorded schedule on an external window, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to alert the user all future events.

However, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. do not disclose the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, displaying a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding displaying the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed.

In an analogous art, Cronin discloses the step of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed ([0003] to [0004] and [0011] to [0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the step of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed, as taught by Cronin, the motivation being in order to command the second device to alert the user when the meeting or appointment threshold condition are met.

Regarding claim 38, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Further, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded, use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose "At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The

subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to alert the user all future events.

However, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. do not disclose use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone.

In an analogous art, Cronin discloses use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone. ([0003] to [0004] and [0011] to [0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone., as taught by Cronin, the motivation being in order to command the second device to alert the user when the meeting or appointment threshold condition are met.

### **Conclusion**

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dai A Phuong whose telephone number is 571-272-7896. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dai A Phuong/

Examiner, Art Unit 2617

Date: 09/10/2009

PS